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Texas Pteridophyta—III

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CHEILANTHES TOMENTOSA Link. Granite Mountain, Burnet County, 10261; Milano, Milam County, 11689; San Saba, San Saba County, 11821; Brownwood, Brown County, 11908.

In clefts or ledges, usually of sandstone or silicious rocks. The specimens from Granite Mountain were growing in clefts of granite, where it is commonly found.

CHEILANTHES LINDHEIMERI Hook. Leakey, Real County, 10142; Uvalde, Uvalde County, 11047, 13503.

Found at Uvalde amongst trap-rock (phonolite) rubble, and at Leakey along dry limestone ledges of high hills.

NOTHOLAENA DEALBATA (Pursh) Kunze. Brownwood, Brown County, 10377, 11114; San Saba, San Saba County, 11805; Johnsville, Erath County, 14200; Strawn, Palopinto County, 14238; San Marcos, Hays County.

In clefts of dry limestone cliffs and boulders, with partial shade. Most abundant in the Carboniferous area and appears to have extended thence into the edge of the Comanchean formations.

NOTHOLAENA CANDIDA (Mart. & Gal.) Hook. Leakey, Real County, 10145; Barksdale, Edwards County, 11011; Concan, Uvalde County, 11552; Montell, Uvalde County, 13001; Devils River, Valverde County; Junction, Kimble County; Chalk Bluff, Uvalde County.

Found on high limestone hills, growing on exposed slopes and ledges.

NOTHOLAENA SINUATA (Sw.) Kaulf. Leakey, Real County, 10143; Barksdale, Edwards County; Uvalde, Uvalde County, 11048; San Angelo, Tom Green County,

11139; Bronte, Coke County, 11168; Campbelton, Atascosa County, 11235; San Saba, San Saba County, 11791; Manchaca, Travis County, 12152; Colorado, Mitchell County, 13780; Montell, Uvalde County; Medina Lake, Bandera County; Devils River, Valverde County.

Amongst limestone rocks or along dry ledges throughout the Edwards Plateau. At Uvalde it was found amongst trap-rock (phonolite) rubble, and at Campbelton on dry Tertiary sandstone hillsides. In its northwestern range, as at Colorado, Bronte, and San Angelo, it is often found amongst sandstone rocks of the Permian or Triassic formations.

NOTHOLAENA GRAYI Davenp. Uvalde, Uvalde County, 13504.

This species appears to be very rare east of the Pecos River. It was found growing amongst rubble on the south side of a trap-rock (phonolite) hill, near Uvalde, where it is rather scarce.

ASPLENIUM PARVULUM Mart. & Gal. Lacey's Ranch, Kerr County, 9955; Kerrville, Kerr County, 11504a; Upper Seco Creek, Bandera County, 10240; Brownwood, Brown County, 11113; Manchaca, Travis County, 12141; Sabina Creek, Kendall County, 13636; San Marcos, Hayes County; Montell, Uvalde County; Boerne, Kendall County.

On limestone cliffs and ledges, in partial shade, but rather dry situations.

ASPLENIUM PLATYNEURON (L.) Oakes. Columbia, Brazoria County, 5062; Marshall, Harrison County, 5305; College Station, Brazos County, 9352; Dayton, Liberty County, 11463; Quarry, Washington County, 11706; San Augustine, San Augustine County; Houston, Harris County; Riverside, Walker County; Palestine, Anderson County; Larissa, Cherokee County.

Widely distributed in both the eastern and western parts of the state. Commonly grows amongst rocks on partially shaded hillsides, but where such conditions are not found it appears to be quite adaptable. At Columbia it was found on knolls and about stumps in low, wet woods, at College Station and San Augustine on banks in sandy woods, at Dayton on superficial roots of Magnolia trees and at Palestine on tree trunks, three or four decimetres above the ground.

ATHYRIUM FILIX-FOEMINA (L.) Roth. Marshall, Harrison County, 5307; Larissa, Cherokee County, 8626; Grapeland, Houston County, 12057; San Augustine, San Augustine County, 12714; Palestine, Anderson County; Fletcher, Hardin County.

In sandy bogs or moist, sandy woods, throughout the southern and eastern portions of the state.

WOODWARDIA VIRGINICA (L.) Sm. Grapeland, Houston County, 12059; San Augustine, San Augustine County, 12705.

Found in sandy bogs or low, sandy woods, but nowhere very abundant.

WOODWARDIA AREOLATA (L.) Moore. Marshall, Harrison County, 5310, 8607; Milano, Milam County, 11682; Huntsville, Walker County, 12053; San Augustine, San Augustine County, 12704; Grapeland, Houston County; Palestine, Anderson County; Fletcher, Hardin County.

Grows in similar situations to last, but is commoner and more widely distributed.

ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS L. Marshall, Harrison County, 5306; Larissa, Cherokee County, 8625; Palestine, Anderson County, 10729; Houston, Harris County, 11997; Huntsville, Walker County, 12052; San Augustine, San Augustine County; Grapeland, Houston County.

In swampy, open woods or sandy bogs, throughout the eastern part.

TECTARIA TRIFOLIATA (L.) Cav. Montell, Uvalde County, 12328.

This, one of the rarest of Texas ferns, was found growing near the entrance to a small, dry limestone cave. The opening is a narrow fissure in horizontal limestone strata on a level hilltop, and the plants were growing on a dry ledge below it, where they received direct sunlight only during a short time each day, and almost complete protection from the hot winds and scorching sun in summer and the extreme cold of winter. A specimen in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden, collected by Lindheimer in 1847, "At the entrance of a dry limestone cave," near New Braunfels, is the only other collection from Texas, so far as I am aware.

POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES (Michx.) Schott. Livingston, Polk County, 5160, 5253; Houston, Harris County, 11995; Huntsville, Walker County, 12055; Marshall, Harrison County; San Augustine, San Augustine County; Fletcher, Hardin County.

On rich wooded hillsides or steep, shaded banks of ravines.

DRYOPTERIS THELYPTERIS (L.) Gray. Liberty, Liberty County, 8554; Grapeland, Houston County, 13183.

In open, sandy bogs. Apparently rather rare and restricted.

DRYOPTERIS NORMALIS C. Chr. (*Aspidium patens* D. C. Eaton, not Swartz.) Columbia, Brazoria County, 5014; Brazoria, Brazoria County, 5111; Livingston, Polk County, 5167; San Augustine, San Augustine County, 7898; Marshall, Harrison County, 8646; Pledger, Matagorda County, 9699; Lacey's Ranch, Kerr County, 9979; Telegraph, Kimble County, 10940; Devils River, Valverde County, 11380; Dayton, Liberty County, 11464; Blanco, Blanco County, 11570;

Houston, Harris County, 11941; Montell, Uvalde County; Medina Lake, Bandera County; Manchaca, Travis County; San Marcos, Hays County; Boerne, Kendall County; Pulliam, Zavalla County.

In eastern Texas this species is found along the margins of sandy creeks and bayous, and is confined to the southern portion. I did not observe it north of San Augustine. In the Edwards Plateau it is confined to deep canyons, where it grows about the margins of pools or at the foot of dripping limestone bluffs or on wet ledges. Here it is nearly always associated with *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.

PHEGOPTERIS HEXAGONOPTERA (Michx.) Fée. San Augustine, San Augustine County, 14462.

Sandy, wooded bank, on margin of bog. This is the only station at which I have found the species in Texas and I am not aware that it has been previously reported from the state.

WOODSIA OBTUSA (Spreng.) Torr. Marshall, Harrison County, 5295; Longview, Gregg County, 7128; Bryan, Brazos County, 7809; Granite Mountain, Burnet County, 10260; Milano, Milam County, 11659; Quarry, Washington County, 11708; Huntsville, Walker County, 12036; Riverside, Walker County, 13160; Palestine, Anderson County, 12083; Manchaca, Travis County, 12140; Larissa, Cherokee County.

Amongst rocks or along rather dry shaded ledges. Most abundant in sandstone or granite regions.

WEBB CITY, MO.